

**THE
DAILY HONOLULU PRESS
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY MORNING.
Except Sundays.
At the Office, No. 29 Merchant St.**

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Per annum \$5.00
Six months \$3.00
Three months \$1.50
Per month .50
Postage additional.

Subscriptions Payable always in Advance.
Brief communications from all parts of the Kingdom will always be very acceptable.
Matter intended for publication in the editorial columns should be addressed to
Editor, DAILY HONOLULU PRESS.
Business communications and advertisements should be addressed simply "Business Manager,"
DAILY HONOLULU PRESS,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
Advertisements, to ensure prompt insertion, should be handed in before 9 a. m.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1885

SANITARY CONDITION OF HONOLULU.

Appropos of our statements of the filthy condition of our city at present, the following sworn testimony in the case of Wong Tai Poon, brought before the court for maintaining a common nuisance, will fully bear out every word we have said. This evidence was given before Judge Bickerton on last Wednesday, the 23rd instant, and convicts the Government of helping maintain this death-nest of cesspools, whose building only increases the danger and makes the system's promoters criminal participants in "sanitary crime."

"McClellan, sworn, states: I drive rubbish cart for Board of Health and have since last July. In front of defendant's place on King street in Honolulu, the rubbish is thrown into the street instead of a box. I told them to put it in a box, but they paid no attention, and they have kept this up ever since. I have seen them throw filth from upstairs into the street. I don't remember if I ever spoke to this man—I told so many of them."

"Captain Jno. Brown, sworn, states: I am the agent of the Board of Health. I have been in defendant's premises many times—the last time on Saturday. There had been a hole sunk lately but had no connection with the house. The buildings are all two stories, enclosing a court yard, and the slops and filth are very bad. I consider these premises very dangerous to the health of all the neighborhood. The slop hole that is built is of no use as it is now."

"Officer Reynolds sworn, states: I have been to defendant's premises frequently within the last six months—it was overflowing into back premises. Defendant was brought before the court and ordered to comply with my order. On his promising to comply with all the regulations the case was discontinued. He sunk a cesspool and he was told to connect the premises with it. He promised to do this; he also promised to keep the premises clean and use lime. The only thing he has done is to dig the cesspool. All the filth and water are thrown from up stairs into the yard. The stench is very bad and dangerous to health. I have spoken to defendant many times and served notices on him but I could get no satisfaction from him."

Remember this is the testimony as given in a Court of Justice and now appearing on the Court Records. The defendant in this case was ordered to do by the Agent of the Board of Health just what sanitary science plainly forbids—dig a cesspool for all decaying matters, to be left in to pester and rot and prove a constant danger for an unknown period. We have already cited instance after instance, case after case to prove that any form of decaying material, and worst of all human excreta, left to decay near the abode of mankind is always deleterious to health. Disinfection properly carried out removes most if not all of the danger; but disinfection must be carried on intelligently; and to those who know anything of the natives know full well that they are in a vast majority of cases utterly incapable of any continuous or sustained endeavor in any direction. As to keeping premises occupied by them in good condition, it would be just as sensible to set ten-year-old children at the task.

"What can we do?" may well be asked. To construct a system of sewers is plainly impracticable even were the question of money entirely left out; and for these reasons: As is well known the rise and fall of the tide is only ordinarily about two feet, and there being no streams of any importance running into the harbor, were any sewage emptied there it would only be to have it promptly washed back on our shores to make matters worse than they are. Besides this it would fill up the harbor which would result in the utter ruin to the place. Storing the sewage and then pumping it from reservoirs might be made to work, but the cost and the length of time required for construction, negatives that manner of

disposing of sewage here. There remains only dry earth closets and the metallic pail system, and to us the last seems the only feasible plan. And now we want to ask every thinking person here, in your opinion has the time not fully arrived when sanitary matters should be forced upon the consideration of the community and the Government. The state of affairs here, taking nothing but just the testimony which we present this morning, in the evidence of the officers employed by the Board of Health, is simply unbearable.

We have no hesitation in saying, that every human being in Honolulu is in mortal danger, constantly, as long as things remain as they are. Already we hear that diphtheria has made its appearance, and if there be any disease which does its deadly work through the medium of filth, this is the one.

God grant that our homes be not decimated by this dread messenger of Death. If he does begin his work here, at whose door will the fault lie, and where will the criminality rest?

The Silver Problem.

**Treasurer Jordan's Action Criticized.
Security of Small Bills.**

Another important phase of treasurer Jordan's effort to circulate standard silver dollars and subsidiary coin has been developed. It was learned yesterday that the supply of legal tender notes held by banks in this city has been decreased in the last two weeks nearly \$9,000,000. This extraordinary decrease occasioned much comment among the presidents of banks represented in the Clearing-House Association. Comment is not favorable to Jordan's construction of the clause in the silver bill providing for the issue of silver certificates deposited in lieu of standard silver dollars. A bank president said last night that Jordan's construction of the clause, while undoubtedly within the law, nevertheless is decidedly too rigid at this season of the year, when cotton and other crops have to be moved by money supplied by New York banks. "The big banks in this city," continued the bank president, "are now sending South every week everywhere from a quarter to half million apiece, in five, ten, twenty and fifty dollar bills. We are compelled to do it because we haven't silver dollars to deposit with the Sub-Treasury in order to get silver certificates. We will not handle silver dollars. We will not even take advantage of the law, which gives us the right to make them a part of our reserve. Last year General Spinner's construction of the clause gave us \$23,000,000 in silver certificates in lieu of deposits of gold. Of course there was an evasion of the law, but it did us over and assisted Southern merchants, and everything was serene. Now we haven't any silver certificates. Our supply of small bills is daily growing less, and if something is not done we shall have to fall back on our gold supply. Of course we could send them silver dollars, but Southern merchants will not stand the expense of handling silver. Why, I know of bank presidents chasing around in cabs, scouring the city for small bills for Southern customers. The Sub-Treasury cannot supply us, and we are in a pretty fix, all because of Jordan's interpretation of the clause relating to the issue of silver certificates." It is declared that there is a movement on foot by which the effect of Jordan's order will be annulled. Certain bank presidents suggest it would be possible to deposit gold treasure with the Sub-Treasury and receive in return standard dollars, and the next day return silver dollars, and get silver certificates. The gold would remain here, the silver certificates would be returned in time, and the force of Jordan's contract would be broken.

The *World* says: The decrease in the amount of legal tenders held by the banks is explained by the bankers by the fact that large sums of money are being forwarded South by the banks to move the cotton crop. Last week \$4,000,000 was sent South and by the end of this week probably \$5,000,000 more will be forwarded. The bankers say the amount is sent in small denominations, ranging from \$5 to \$50.

The *Financial Chronicle* says: New York bankers tiling the gold movement from abroad which began this week, is to reach large proportions, but in view of the uncertainty which surrounds the future of the silver issue in this country, we think the shipment to this will at least be largely delayed. The recent fall in the price of bar silver in London is for good reason, attracting wide attention in financial circles. The decline has been steady. The price is now 47 3/8d per ounce, on which basis the bullion value of the standard dollar is equal to about 80 cents. The fall is due to silver being poured into India from every part of the world in an increasing volume, and as a consequence the large amount of India Council bills offered are in excess of the demand.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Treasurer Jordan says the discontinuance of assaying and the analysis of ores at mints and assay offices is due to the insignificance of revenue therefrom, which is entirely out of proportion to the expenses attending the work. The practice is without sanction of law and is open to many obvious objections. Convenient as it may be to the public, in one or two instances, as in the Southern States, where private assaying establishments are few, it is found in

all cases to be out of harmony with the legitimate business of government institutions. The prohibition of private assaying and chemical works in United States mints and assay offices has special reference to the fact that at the several mints and assay offices of the Government there are more or less active members of professional firms, and in certain instances it has long been notorious that the distinction between official and private professional work has not been sufficiently marked.

Re-Minister Young's Ideas About the Emigration Question.

On the emigration question he says, "The Chinese Government is indifferent to the emigration question. In the first place, they don't care to have their people emigrate. They would be willing to adopt any regulations you might suggest, and even make them more stringent against emigration."

We have no interests in China in common with any other Western power. That should be the fundamental principle of all our diplomatic relations with that Government. We are placed in a curious relation to China. We have no possible desire of territorial aggrandizement. We do not seek provinces, like France, and we do not care for colonies, like England, with Port Hamilton and Hongkong. We have the second largest trade in China of any foreign power. With nothing but commercial interests in China, with no desire for aggrandizement, on possible opportunity or temptation to enter into any alliance or agreement meaning war, we naturally became their ally and friend among all the Western powers.

"I always avoid a discussion by never introducing a question that might bring up the Restriction Act. Li Hung Chang received some reports of outrages committed upon Chinamen in California, and said: 'You come to us asking a recompense for the Canton riots and attacks on missionaries. Your Government makes a demand for this, but why don't you pay us money for the way you treat our Chinamen in California? You exclude them. Are we not as good as the Japanese or the negro? In what respect are Chinamen worse than those races? Why are they not as agreeable? And yet you talk about your wanting me to pay you money.'"

The office of Chief of Police of Phoenix, A. T. does not seem to be a sinecure by any means. The *Gazette* says that the offer is "marshall, ex-officio, assessor, tax-collector, road commissioner and road-master" under the charter, and he is made "fire warden" by city ordinance.

A communistic uprising in the canton of Cordova, in the state of Vera Cruz, is giving great concern to the planters of that section. The Governor of the State professes his ability to put down the rebels without the aid of Federal troops. The planters having armed the rebels in the effected locality. The rebels demand a division of all property.

Cablegrams from London say that more is known by the American people probably about the Dilke scandal than by the people here, as not a word of it has yet been published. The topic is, however, on everybody's lips. The general hope has been expressed that it was not true, but it is now said that an order for legal proceedings has been already filed.

Specie shipments from San Francisco during the first eight months of 1885 were \$13,288,800, of which \$8,387,600 went to Hongkong and \$1,095,000 to New York. The exports of produce from San Francisco by sea during the same period were \$23,841,700, against \$21,873,600 during the same time in 1884. The Custom-House returns show that the duties collected in the first eight months of 1885 footed up \$4,065,700, against \$4,416,000 in the same time last year and \$6,459,700 in 1883. The San Francisco Sub-Treasury sent out \$3,276,500 in standard dollars in this period, against \$1,331,500 in 1884.

Since the 5th inst. there have been seventeen deaths from yellow fever, Guymans, twelve being soldiers, two Americans and three natives. Many new cases are reported. Consul Willard informed the State Department and Governor Stoneman on the 4th that yellow fever had broken out here, and on the same day declared the port infected. The fever attacks those from high altitudes and foreigners, old residents not being affected. There have been heavy rains and the trains have been delayed three days by washouts. The nights are cool and the days hot.

Late Fashion Notes.

Short jacket-bodices are quite the success of the season.

Silk gloves are still stylish in all colors.

In hats, they do not differ much from those of a month or two ago, except the brims are narrower.

Striped or checkered goods are generally combined with plain cashmere for walking costume.

One of the materials most in favor for Autumn wear is double twilled mohair. Dresses of this material are made very plain.

Blige is the favorite tint of the season, and is seen in cashmere as well as French and Indian silks.

For dinner and evening toilets nothing is more in vogue than skirts striped, either lengthways or across, with lace or embroidery insertion, strips of ribbon or velvet.

Mantles will be shorter. The redingote is also a favorite model; their woolen tissue of some dark shade is most preferred too.

General Advertisements. General Advertisements.

TO THE PUBLIC!

We respectfully solicit your subscription for one or more copies of the Daily Honolulu Press. Our claims for asking your support are these:

1st. The DAILY HONOLULU PRESS is an independent morning paper established in the interests of morality and good government and will be devoted to advancing the prosperity of this kingdom.

2nd. The paper will be conducted in a fearless, just and logical manner, aiming to fairly represent public opinion and to be entirely free from all offensive personalities and everything objectionable in a family newspaper. Our policy will be as is more fully set forth in our prospectus.

3rd. It will be our aim to make the DAILY HONOLULU PRESS the leading paper in this kingdom. With this object in view we have secured the best literary talent, both at home and abroad, at our command, while the subscription price has been established at the low rate of fifty cents per month, with free delivery, so as to bring the paper within the reach of all.

4th. As an advertising medium the DAILY HONOLULU PRESS possesses unequalled advantages, having retained all the subscribers to the late "Saturday Press" in addition to a new subscription list which is daily increasing, so that the paper is not only enjoying a large circulation in this city and vicinity but is, also, mailed by every steamer to subscribers at almost every landing on the other islands and also to foreign countries, thus combining the advantages of both daily and weekly editions.

We, therefore ask your co-operation in our enterprise and trust you will send us your name as a subscriber if even for only a month's trial.

Very Respectfully Yours, etc.

Proprietors of the Daily Honolulu Press.

GENTLEMEN!

I have received by steamers "Mariposa" and "Alameda," the most complete stock of

Elegant Stylish Custom Made Clothing

Ever offered in this town. My designs are pronounced the NEATEST ever seen here, having been carefully selected from a large lot of Sample Goods, and

Made up by the Most Stylish, Fashionable House in the United States.

I have in the same stock

Young Men's & Boys' Suits

For all Ages.

Prices Correspond with the Times

"WAY DOWN LOW."

No more Fancy Prices for Worthless Goods. Just drop in and see these nice goods.

M. McINERNY.

21-1W

H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions and Feed.

East Corner Fort and King Streets.

New goods received by every packet from the Eastern States and Europe. Fresh California Produce by every steamer. All orders faithfully attended to, and Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Island orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Post-office Box No. 145; Telephone No. 92.

21-1Y

L. B. KERR,

MERCHANT TAILOR

NO. 27 MERCHANT STREET,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A

SELECT ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS,

Imported Direct From Europe,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed.

General Advertisements. General Advertisements.

This Space is Reserved.

FOR

C. J. FISHEL'S

New Advertisement.

Light on his airy crest his slender head,
His body short, his limbs luxuriant spread;
Muscle on muscle knots his brawny breast,
No fear alarms him, no vain shouts molest;
O'er his high shoulder, flowing full and fair,
Sweeps his thick mane and spreads his pomp of hair;
Swift works his double spine, and earth around
Kings to his solid hoof that wears the ground—(Vixen).

VENTURE.

This well-known Trotting Stallion is now standing at the corner of Punchbowl and Queen streets, and breeders, horsemen and stock-owners should take advantage of the opportunity to obtain his blood while they have the chance. He is now looking and feeling nearly as well as he ever did in his life, and moves as lively and his eye is as bright and he is as vigorous as a four-year-old horse.

It does not require a great horseman to discover great points of excellence in VENTURE. The ordinary citizen, upon beholding him, will be impressed immediately with his grand make-up, magnificent length, and elegant finish. If he is not the greatest horse that ever came to this country, he is surely one of the greatest, and as a turf performer, he towers as far above them all as he does above a sucking colt in value.

A great deal of importance has lately been attached to the value of a horse that is being kept for stock purposes, whether he is standard or not, and the President of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders in America strongly advises people not to purchase stallions that are not standard bred, and he also advises them to select one not only standard bred, but if possible one that is standard by his own performance, which is a public record of 2:30, or better, and even more than this by the performance of his get also. Now, if this rule was rigidly applied it would exclude all such great horses as Electioneer and the sire of Maud S. and Jay Eye See, etc., for while they have become greatly renowned by the performance of their get, they never were turf performers themselves.

Now, we will see, for curiosity, how near VENTURE comes to possessing these three qualifications, namely: Breeding, performance and performance of his get.

As to breeding, he is the peer of any horse on earth, and I don't except the great Hermit, who is the most popular stallion in England, and whose service fee is \$500, and he being the sire of three Derby winners.

As to his own performance, he meets the requirements, having a public record of 2:37 1/2—2:30 being the standard of admission.

His get are now just beginning to be appreciated in California, one of which (Vengeance) won a good race quite lately in Sacramento, in straight heats, making a record of 2:34, and is said to be able to trot close to 2:30, when called upon to do so.

With these facts before us, VENTURE looms up as one of the greatest horses, not only in this but in any other country, and the day is past when people will breed anything but the very best; and while the death of two such great horses as Electioneer and Election is greatly deplored by all true horsemen, still it is a great consolation that there is so good a horse as VENTURE to fill their place.

VENTURE is an aged horse, but he is one year younger than Electioneer, who was sold only last year in Kentucky for \$25,000, on the strength of his being the sire of Jay Eye See. His stud fee is \$500. He is also ten years younger than Electioneer (sire of St. Julien), whose fee is \$200. All things taken into consideration, I cannot see why VENTURE is not as desirable a horse to breed from as any of them, or why he is not as worthy of the patronage of the public. Below I will give his pedigree, of which I invite a comparison with that of any other horse in the country:

VENTURE, chestnut horse, 16 hands, foaled in 1864; sired by Belmont, he by American Boy, he by Sea Gull, he by Imp. Expedition.

1st dam, Miss Morry, by American
2d dam, by Kenner's Gray Medec.
3d dam, Imp. Lady Morry, by Ten
4th dam, Invincible, by Whisker
5th dam, Helen, by Hambletonian
6th dam, Susan, by Overton
7th dam, Drowsy, by Throne
8th dam, by Old England
9th dam, by Cullen Arabian
10th dam, Miss Cade, by Cade
11th dam, Miss Makeless, by son of Greybe
12th dam, by Partner
13th dam, Miss Does, dam by Woodcock
14th dam, by Croft's Bay Barb
15th dam, Seedsmen's, dam by Makam
16th dam, by Brimmer
17th dam, by Dickey Pearson
18th dam, Burton Barb, Mare

For any additional particulars, terms, etc., apply to

4-29

C. B. MILES, Proprietor.

Pacific Hardware Company LIMITED.

Successors to Dillingham & Co., and Samuel Nott.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Agricultural Implements,
House Furnishing Goods & General Merchandise.

Just received Eddy's Refrigerators and Ice Chests, new styles of Chandeliers and Library Lamps, Stoves and Ranges, Kerosene Oil Stoves.

FAIRBANKS & HOWE'S SCALES.

All of which are offered upon favorable terms.

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY.

214-1f

HENRY DAVIS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Groceries, Provisions and Produce.

Kits Mackerel, Kits Salmon Bellies, Kits Smoked Hailum, Kits Hailum Fish and Napes,
Kits Tongues and Sausages, Bonitos Codfish, Tomato Catsup Chow Chow
Worcester Sauce, (in keg), California Cider Vinegar, (casks and kegs), Dried Apples, Peaches, Etc.,
California Table Raisins, Assorted Nuts, Assorted Table and Pie Fruits, Jams and Jellies,
COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON, 1884 CATCH, (Bbls. and half Bbls.)

CALIFORNIA FRESH FRUIT AND BUTTER BY EVERY STEAMER.

Which are offered at Lowest Market Rates for Cash.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Scamell Packing Co., E. J. Bowen's Seeds, Lynde & Hough, Z. K. Meyers, Agent, San Francisco.

"THE HARDEN HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER."

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Island Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

No. 73 Hotel Street, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
POST OFFICE BOX NO. 435. (218-261) TELEPHONE NO. 574.

ST. MATTHEW'S HALL, SAN MATEO, CAL.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Under Military Discipline.

Located in the beautiful village of San Mateo, on the Southern Pacific R. R., 21 miles from San Francisco. Established in 1865. Fourteen instructors of reputation and ability. The buildings are extensive, are heated by steam and are in every way arranged for the health and comfort of the cadets. Trinity Session begins July 24.

For further information and catalogue, just out, address

Rev. ALFRED LEE BRUNER, M. A.,
Principal.

217-288